

but slightly convex, sutures well impressed. Color light green, with usually a lighter band below the sutures, and ornamented with narrow or broad brown bands. Aperture canaliculately produced; outer lip thin; columella twisted.

Dimensions. L. .7, diam. .35 inch.

Hab. Nashville, Tenn.

Remarks. I owe to Dr. Gould the opportunity of describing this beautiful little species. It differs from *P. grossum*, Anth., in being more slender, different in color, and in having bands. The aperture is not nearly so large, proportionally, and the plicæ are finer.

Description of a new species of TEREDO, from New Bedford, Mass.

BY GEORGE W. TRYON, JR.

TEREDO THOMSONI, Tryon, t. 2, f. 3, 4, 5.

Description.—Valves convex, longer than wide; the body rather stout. Anterior auricle moderate, obliquely sub-triangular; the posterior auricle small, not very wide, short, somewhat reflected outwards. The dorsal margin does not rise above the beak, and the basal margin does not extend so far down the body, (which it joins almost at right angles,) as the anterior area.

The transverse sculpture of the anterior area is sharply sculptured, and becoming much more crowded towards its basal margin. The body, which is surmounted by a narrow beak, and terminates below rather obtusely, has the usual depressed narrow radiating area much more depressed than in the other species, only obsoletely sculptured, and defined anteriorly by a quite prominent rib.

The separation of the posterior auricle is determined by a rather strong sulcation. Internally, the shell is glossy and rather smooth; the posterior auricle overhangs, with a sharp, nearly straight projection. Immediately above this it is concave, then convex; and is marked by semicircular strong growth lines. Beak with an oblique tubercle. Body with a well developed depression corresponding to the radiating area outside. The usual internal rib is scarcely developed, but the posterior tubercle is very prominent. Apophysis thin, blade-shaped, a little wider at its termination, situated obliquely to the direction of the body, with one edge turned slightly towards it. Pallets obliquely, or sometimes regularly, obovate. The style is short and directed backwards. The margins of the blade are convex, sometimes regularly rounded, and sometimes heart-shaped at the end. From the style an elevated ridge extends around a portion of each side of the blade, and is smooth, while the centre, extending to the end, is lunately striate. The style extends in the form of a lamina through the centre of the other side of the blade. Tube not concamerated, rather thick, and frequently much twisted.

Hab.—Marine Railway and Cedar Buoys, Harbor of New Bedford, Mass.—J. H. Thomson.

Station.—Three or four feet below low water mark.

Observation.—This new species of *Teredo* differs from all the others in the very small proportionate size of the posterior auricle, and its not extending basally as low down as the anterior area, in the depressed obsoletely sculptured radiating area of the body, and the corresponding internal depression and in many other minor respects. The pallets are not unlike those of *T. dilatata*, Stimpson, but the shell differs very much.

I am much indebted to my valued correspondent, John H. Thomson, Esq., of New Bedford, for over a hundred specimens of this species, and take great pleasure in dedicating it to him as a slight recognition of the services which he has rendered to most of the Conchologists of the United States.

In a recent letter, referring to this species, he writes, "I am sorry to say
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that their name is legion, even the Cedar buoys in the Harbor only last one season.

Teredo navalis, Linn. Accompanying the above were a few valves and tubes of this species.

Xylotrya fimbriata, Jeffreys. I also found among the New Bedford *Teredo*, two pallets, apparently belonging to this species.

Xylotrya setacea, Tryon. Mr. Gabb writes to me that this Californian species, which I supposed was quite rare, when I described it, is committing great ravages in the harbor of San Francisco, and is unfortunately very numerous in individuals.

Descriptions of two new species of Mexican Land Shells.

BY GEORGE W. TRYON, JR.

HELIX RÉMONDI, Tryon, t. 2, f. 1.

Description.—Shell narrowly umbilicated, thin, turbinate globose. Epidermis very thin, light corneous, with a single narrow chestnut band encircling the periphery and visible just above the sutures of the spire. Substance of shell thin and appearing smooth to the naked eye, but under a lens minutely punctate. Whorls four, slightly convex, the last rounded, scarcely descending. Base of the shell convex, but with a narrow angle around the umbilicus. Aperture rotundately semi-lunar; lip slightly expanded and reflected; the margins not approaching on the columella, which is entirely free from callus.

Dimensions.—Diam. maj. 17. min. 15, alt. 12 mill.

Habitat.—Cinaloa, near Mazatlan. Auguste Rémond.

Observations.—This pretty species resembles, in some respects, *H. Trypanophala* Pfr. from "Sierra Maestra, Mexico," but evidently differs somewhat in form, and particularly in that of the lip.

I name it after our Corresponding Member, M. Auguste Rémond, of the California Survey, who collected it and kindly sent it to me for description. The two specimens before me are almost precisely alike in form and size.

Helix ventrosula, Pfr. Near Mazatlan; M. Rémond. Not previously reported from the West Coast of Mexico.

Glandina turris, Pfr. Near Mazatlan, M. Rémond.

CYCLOTUS COOPERI, Tryon, t. 2, f. 2.

Description.—Shell widely umbilicate, globosely turbinate, rather thick, covered with a corneous epidermis, unmarked except by crowded and rather deeply cut growth lines. Spire conoidal, more or less depressed. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, convex. Lip simple, straight, acute; the junction of the margins scarcely angulated, and merely touching the body of the shell above. Aperture white and shining within. Operculum?

Dimensions.—Diam. maj. 16, min. 14, alt. 12 mill. Long. apert. 7 mill.

Habitat.—Cinaloa, near Mazatlan. Auguste Rémond.

Observations.—This species is not unlike *C. translucidum*, Sby., in form, but has a wider umbilicus, is much thicker in texture, and the growth lines are strongly impressed.

Named after Dr. J. G. Cooper, Zoologist of the California State Geological Survey.

Nov. 3d.

The President, Mr. LEA, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

Dr. Leidy exhibited specimens of *Nostoc pruniforme*, brought by Mr. Scattergood from a fresh-water lake, in Maine.

1863.]